SIR NOEL PATON.

A MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

Prince Charite's Historic Plaid and a Ple-Culleden and Bothwell Brigg. An Edinburgh correspondent of the Pittaburgh Dispatch writes: A hundred years ago, or longer, when the

ing of the present "new town' of this northern metropolis was under consideration, the canny Scots were divided into two parties, each with its valry was the formation of the splendid open place in the city known as George Square. It is a spot of magnificent appearance, but of even more illustrious associations. On its western side stands the house in which for many years lived the father of Sir Walter Scott. Near the northeast corner is the house where Vrancis Jeffrey was born, and near the south-east corner is the hirthplace of the famous Edinburgh Review. All about are buildings redolent of ancient glory, and spots that figure high in history. Within the square presents an expanse of green sward, shaded by trees and It is the favorite haunt of many birds, and the summer air is vocal with the songs of the mavis and the merle. A fairer spot for the home of an artist and a poet cannot be found, and it was to visit such a one that I

repaired hither a short time ago. He was born, this artist-poet, in an ancient country house at Du on a street known then, and to this day, I think, as Wooer's alley. In that ancient town, with its historic associations, his boyhood was passed. His mother, a daughter of the great house of Robertson of Strewan, filled his eager young mind with the tales of Highland romance. His father surrounded him with arms and armor and banners and all the mementoes of great men and great deeds in Scottish history. Books and works of art were his playthings. Ghosts seemed as real to the boy as horses, and fairies dancing by moonlight appealed as much to his cre-dence as Wallace, Balliol, and Bruce. A nineteenth-century boy, he lived in a mediseval atmosphere.

AN ARTIST'S HOME. I found his mansion on the south

side of George's Square. The moment I entered it I could not help seeing that the objects that kindled the boy's admiration and imagination appeal with equal power to the intellect of the man. the studio of Parihasius, described by Willis, "the walls are hung with armor." Outer and inner balls, staircase, dining-hall, drawing-room, studios, library, all are with trophies of war, paintings, statuary, mediaval relics and objects from foreign climes. In the dining-room are knightly suits of armor, pieced together and standing on pedestals, like warriors of olden times arisen from their tombs and gleaming in plated steel and chain mail. Here and there are stacks of spears and pikes and battle-axes, gauntlets and spurs, helmets and Highland targes or small shields "of tough bull's hide," flint-lock pistols and uncouth guns.

The effect of living among such objects must be one of two things. It must fill the mind with morbid brooding and unhealthy gloom, or it must develop to the highest degree the spiritual, poetic, and imaginative facul ties; for these old arms speak strange things to him who meditates upon them in the dim and ghostly twilight, or under the flickering light of flaring torches. "I was at Drummossie," says a sword.
"I was borne by the guard of the first Edward," says a grim battle-axe. "I was at Threave," says a coat of mail, "and saw Sir Patrick Grey gaze on the headless body of poor Bombie, his own kinsman." There are nearly seven hundred of them, and they seem to speak with strange, uncanny voices, all at once, like the clamor of a cawing rook-

Here, too, is an Indian tulwar, with silver hilt and velvet sheath, brought home by a soldier who took it from its dead owner's hand at Lucknow. was then coated from point to hilt with British blood. Acain, here are two long, straight swords, full five feet from to point. They once did bloody work in the hands of a German headsman, and by their side is a full set of the fiendish implements of torture and mutilation so often used in those bar-

RELICS OF SCOTTISH CHIEFS. I noticed here a spontoon head from the field of Bothwell Brigg, and near by a cannon-ball from under the wall of Caerlaverock Castle. The field of Prestonpans is represented by a troop-er's sabre. Sheriffmuir by an officer's sword, and Bannockburn by a pair of horse-shoes and long-poled Lochaber axe. Another battle-axe was once wielded by William Wallace. There are other arms from the Cromwellian field of Pitreavie, and others yet from Langside. One relic, held almost sacred, is a scrap of the plaid worn by Prince Charles at Culloden. When that pre-tender was retreating from that disastrous field be threw away his plaid. It was picked up and preserved by his loyal follower, Blair of Inchtyre, who made it into a morning dressing-gown and wore it for many years. Dying, he left it to his daughter, Mrs. Bett, wife of the minister of Inchtyre, and she, with Vandal-like irreverence, made it into the cover of an easy chair, in which her worthy husband sat to compose his sermons. Its next owner was Janet Wallace, Mrs. Bett's housekeeper, and she presented it, marriage, to her husband, Mr. Cochran, a merchant of Leith. Now, Mr. Cochran knew how to value the relic, for his father had been "out in the '45." So he quickly removed the plaid from the chair, divided it into many pieces, and distributed it among his friends, who still cherished the m mory of "Bonnie Charlie," One piece went to Captain James Wilson, harbormaster at Leith; from him to Mr. Fletch

painter whose home I am describing. Another relic is the original commis sion as lieutenant-colonel, granted by Prince Charles on September 16, 1745 to Donald Robertson, of Woodshead, grand-uncle of the present owner. Robertson was commander of the Clan Donnachie in the Athole battalion, and his sword with which he fought at Cul-I oden hangs near by. He was left for dead at Culloden but revived, escaped to France, and joined the French army as Another Culloden relic is a Highland targe bearing the arms of Macdonald, of Keppoch, and carried by him on that field, where he was slain. It is accompanied by his sword—a splendid Andrea Ferrara, inlaid with ld-which was picked up at Culloden. There is also a canteen from Cul-loden, and a basket-hilted sword of unknown history, which was found built up in the brick wall of an ancient house at Canterbury. It was purchased from its finder by Mrs. Diana Mulock Craik, author of "John Halifax, Gen-

er Yetts, and from him to the poet-

MEMORIES OF DOUGLAS AND BRUCE. There is in the dining-room a splendid suit of English armor of the fifteenth century, bearing the arms of the Earls of Strathearn. It was once thought to have belonged to Walter, Earl of Strath-

earn, who was executed in 1437 for participation in the murder of Kin James I. of Scotland, but it is now be lieved to have belonged to Sir Patrick Maclellan, of Bombie, as that family ore the same arms as the Strathearns Sir Patrick was murdered by the Doug las at Threane Castle on the Dee in Gal-

las at Threane Castle on the Dee in Galloway, in 1452. Here is also a cabinet from Lochleven Castle, once the property of Queen Mary.

One of the most interesting objects is a bit of bone and a scrap of cloth—pieces of the skeleton and of the shroud of the illustrious Robert Bruce. According to Fordun, the Bruce was buried in Dunfermline Abbey, but it was not in Dunfermline Abbey, but it was not until 1818 that absolute evidence of the fact was obtained by the discovery of his temb, containing his bones. The story is well known of the Bruce having enjoined Sir James Douglas to bear his heart to Jerusalem, and of the adventures it passed through before it was finally brought back to Scotland and buried at Melrose. That the story is a true one was clearly indicated by the fact that when the skeleton was found, in 1818, the breast-bone was ob served to have been cut through to take

out the heart. But I must draw this sketch to close, though volumes could be written about the house, its treasures of art and antiquities, and its owner. But who is its owner? Why, have I not yet men tioned his name? No. Well, it is he Majesty's painter for Scotland, Sir Noel

The Canvass. ROOMS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
September 29, 1885.
The following appointments for public speaking are announced: GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE. Newbern, Pulaski county, Monday,

Lebanon, Russell county, Tuesday, October 6th. Tazewell Courthouse, Thursday, Oc. Bland Courthouse, Saturday, Oc

Wytheville, Wythe county, Monday, October 12th. Estillville, Scott county, Tuesday, Oc Lynchburg, Thursday, October 15th

Marion, Smyth county, Friday, October 16th. Abingdon, Saturday, October 17th. Jonesville, Lee county, Tuesday, October 20th. Prince Edward Courthouse, Friday,

October 23d. Blacks and Whites, Nottoway county Saturday, October 24th. Petersburg, Saturday, October 24th.

Jerusalem, Souhampton county, Mon day, October 26th. Isle of Wight Courthouse, Tuesday, October 27th.

Norfolk city, Tuesday, October 27th, Gloucester, October 28th. Northern Neck, Thursday, October

Fairfax Courthouse, Saturday, Octoer 31st. Alexandria, Saturday, October 31st,

Richmond city, Monday, November 2d, night.

HON, JOHN E. MASSEY. Henry, Monday, October 12th. Floyd, Tuesday, October 13th.

——, special, Wednesday, October

Patrick, Thursday, October 15th. Oak Level, Friday, October 16th. Southampton, Monday, October 19th. Nansemond, Tuesday, October 20th. Portsmouth, Tuesday, October 20th, Norfolk, Wednesday, October 21st.

Norfolk city, Wednesday, October 21st, night. Hampton, Thursday, October 22d.

Prince Edward, Friday, October 23d. Blacks and Whites, Saturday, October 24th. Petersburg, Saturday, October 24th,

Fluvanna, Monday, October 26th. HON. R. A. AYERS. Craig Courthouse, Tuesday, Septem

er 29th Specials, October 1st and 2d. Independence, Grayson county, Mon

lay, October 5th. Appomattox, Thursday, October 8th. Botetourt, Monday, October 12th. Greene, Wednesday, October 14th. Rockingham, Monday, October 19th. Shenandoah, special. Madison, Thursday, October 22d.

Criglersville, October 23d. Page, Monday, October 26th. Montgomery, Tuesday, October 27th. Roanoke City, Wednesday, October 28th, night. Lynchburg, Thursday, October 15th,

WALLER R. STAPLES. Isle of Wight, Monday, October 5th. C. T. O'FERRALL. Rocky Mount, Franklin county, Mon

lay, October 5th. JOHN T. HARRIS. Winchester, Frederick county, Mon-

J. R. TUCKER. Gloucester, Monday, October 5th. Mathews, Monday, October 12th. Craig, Thursday, October 15th. Smyth, Monday, October 19th. Giles, Tuesday, October 20th. Prince Edward, special. Cumberland, special. Orange, Monday, October 26th. Dinwiddie (special), Wednesday, Oc tober 28th.

JOHN W. DANIEL. Rockbridge, Monday, October 5th. Columbia, October 6th. Scottsville, October 7th. Buckingham, Monday, October 12th. Roanoke, Monday, October 19th. Giles, Tuesday, October 20th. Halifax, Monday, October 26th. RICHARD F. BEIRNE.

Powhatan, Tuesday, October 6th. Chesterfield, Monday, October 12th. Goochland, Monday, October 19th. Halifax, Monday, October 26th. JAMES A. BUCHANAN. Bland, Monday, October 5th.

Lebanon, Russell county, Tuesday,

October 6th. JAMES A. WALKER. Newbern, Pulaski county, Monday, Hillsville, Carroll county, Tuesday, October 15th.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD. Charlotte, Monday, October 5th. Lunenburg, Monday, October 12th. Amherst, Monday, October 19th. JUDGE C. E. STUART. Bolling Green, Caroline county, Oc-

J. N. DUNLOP. Rappahannock, Monday October 12th. Greene, Wednesday, October 14th. Goochland, Monday, October 19th. Amelia, Thursday, October 22d. Charlotte, Monday, November 2d.

JOHN T. GOOLRICK. Franklin, Monday, October 5th. Danville, Tuesday, October 6th

Caroline, Monday, October 12th. Lynchburg, Friday, October 15th night).
Amherst, Monday, October 19th.
Orange, Monday, October 26th.

Spotsylvania, Monday, November

S. S. TURNER. Madison, special, October 5th—9th. Rockingham, Elkton, Saturday, October 10th, P. M. Shenandoah, Monday, October 12th Shenandoah, special, October 13th-

THOMAS CROXTON. Spotsylvania, Monday, October 5th. Northumberland county, Monday, Accomack, Monday, October 26th.

Strasburg, Saturday, October 17th.

MICAJAH WOODS. Frederick, Monday, October 5th. Page, Monday, October 26th. DR. M. Q. HOLT.

Southampton, Monday, October 19th. L. D. STARKE. Prince George, Thursday, October

Nansemond (special), Saturday, Octo ber 10th. James City, Monday, October 12th. Southampton, Monday, October 19th. Isle of Wight (special), Tuesday,

October 20th. GEORGE A. MUSHBACH. Albemarle, Monday, October 5th. Prince George (special), Friday, Oc-

ober 9th.

Louisa, Monday, October 12th. Gordonsville, Monday, October 12th Culpeper, Monday, October 19th Madison, Thursday, October 19th Madison, Thursday, October 19th. Criglersville, October 23d.

Highland, Tuesday, October 27th. Fairfax (special), Saturday, October Prince William, Monday, November

W. T. SUTHERLIN. Bland, Monday, October 5th. Wythe, Monday, October 12th. Smyth, Monday, October 19th. Bedford, Monday, October 26th Montgomery, Tuesday, October 27th. Primarily appointments are made for unty-seats and on court-days. When special" is used it is intended, if not otherwise indicated, that time and place are left to the discretion of the local

> JOHN S. BARBOUR, Chairman. W. W. Scott, Secretary.

ROOMS STATE DEMORATIC) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., October 1, 1885.

The following appointments are an A. A. Phlegar, Franklin, October 5th; J. R. Tucker, Prince George, barbecue, October 29th; William R. Aylett, Northumberland, October 12th ; G. A. Mushbach, Barboursville, October 21st, night, Criglersville, October 23d, night; R. A. Ayers, Criglers-ville, October 23d, night; J. N. Dunop, Prince William, October 5th.

Mr. Woods's appointments are with-drawn because of his health. The committee is glad to be informed and to announce that Senator D. W. Voorhees will speak at Loudoun, Mon-

day, October 12th. Judge Goolrick's appointment for Caroline is withdrawn, and he will speak at Nansemond that day-Octo-ber 12th.

JOHN S. BARBOUR, Chairman, W. W. Scott, Secretary.

A Festival on Ferenci's Birthday.

The 22d of August and the three fol

lowing days witnessed a highly interesting festival in the Sesia Valley, on the skirts of the Alps, to the north of Novara. The four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the eminent painter Gaudenzio Ferrari, called by some the Raphael of North Italy, was celebrated in a singularly appropriate and suc-cessful manner. At Valduggia, the sequestered hamlet where he was born, the festivities opened, and were carried on for the next three days at the ne boring little town of Varallo whose exquisitely beautiful situation and exceptional artistic interest heightened the charm of the commemoration feast. The town was prettily decorated for the occasion, and, though remotely situated and many miles from a railway station, was crowded by an influx of visitors, of all orders and degrees, from the representative of the Duke of Aosta down to the lowest peasant from some little village around. The authorities, members of the committee, and invited guests met at 2 on Sunday, the 23d, in the hall of the School of Design, and then proceeded to the Piazza Fer-rari. Here, within sight of the artist's memorial statue, of the Church of the Madonna delle Grazie, that contains his great fresco, and of the sanctuary that towers on the heights above, and which he adorned with more of his masterly work, the inaugural ceremony tool place. Professor Celesia's speech in eulogy of the illustrious Valsesian artist was listened to by an appreciative crowd of Valsesians, gentle and simple. For a foreigner, not the least striking feature was the display of the picturesque costumes of the peasants of the neighboring valleys. The dress, which is extremely becoming, was assumed also on this occasion by some of the ladies present and their children. An "occasional" hymn of praise, executed by the city band, with a chorus, brought the open-air proceedings to a close. The succeeding cere-monies included, besides, the opening of a fine-art loan exhibition of the works of Valsesian artists, ancient and modern, and the performances in the Church of the Madonna delle Grazie of a choral symphony written expressly for the festival by Cagnoni, maestro di capella at Novara. At night the town was prettily illuminated, the tasteful and ingenious contrivances producing in the narrow streets and irregularly picturesque piazze a better effect than is often obtained by more elaborate means. A requiem mass, also composed for the occasion by Cagnoni, and creditably performed by a numerous orchestra and chorus in the church belonging to the sanctuary on the hill, formed a worthy conclusion to the festival. Varallo is a town of some 3,500 inhabitants, but it would be difficult to find in many a place of greater importance the will or the power to carry out an artistic commemoration in so thoroughly agreeable a manner. No-thing could exceed the courtesy shown by the authorities to the foreigners who attended. The festival, which passed

Heidelberg University will celebrate the five hundredth anniversity of its existence next August. A festival hall capable of holding 5,000 persons will be erected for the occasion.

off without a flaw, will not soon be for

gotten by those lovers of art who had the good fortune to be present.

"It is customary," says the Scien tific American, "to use ammonia for the purpose of neutralizing acids that have accidentally or otherwise destroyed the color of fabrics. This must be applied immediately or the color is usually im-perfectly restored. After careful use an application of chloroform will bring out the colors as bright as ever. Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, will look as bright as ever after spong-ing with chloroform. The commercial chloroform will answer the purpose very well."

SPIRITUALISM IN BUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter to the Tribune says: The eccentric modern move-ment termed Spiritualism, so widely ment termed Spiritualism, so widely spread in Europe and America, has also visited Russia and penetrated into even the most remote of her provinces. The Colossus has passed through all the phases of table-turning, rappings, spirit materialization, and similar marvels, and has had by no means a scant harvest of writing rappings, spirit materialization, and similar marvels, and has had by no means a scant harvest of writing rappings. harvest of writing, rapping, curing, and prophesying "mediums." The Russian "mediums," however, have never attained the world-wide-reputation of the Homes, Davenports, Katie Kings, and tutli quanti. They have been generally rally of a familiar domestic description, and their doings and sayings, however remarkable, have been mostly confined to the narrow circle of he and friends. But, strange to say, it is in this country the spiritualism, as the development of the science of psychology, has found its most earnest in terpreters, and it is in St. Petersburg and Mescow that these curious manifestations have attracted and interested such men as Professor Boutlereff, of European celebrity, and Professor Wagner, both attached to the Petersburg University; the Russian savant, Mr. Alexander Axakoff, Professor Tourkevitch, Dr. Basil Mihailoff, and many more distinguished men of science and letters, such as Dastoensky, Solovieff, and Dimitri Tserteleff. Having found ospitality in such an exalted circle. spiritualism ceased to be an amusement for drawing-room idlers and became a problem with pretensions to a scientific solution. The public was lost in amazement at first to behold three scientific stars of capital magnitude pay the most concentrated and serious atter tion to this question in its modern form, to the moving and rapping of tables, the trances of somnambulists and the pranks and antics of so-called "mediums," which the conclave of experimenters had over from England, Germany, and even America, regardless of expense. Both Mr. Boutlereff and Mr. Wagner had previously been declared enemie of this movement and the most invete-rate materialists withal, so that at first they were supposed by their colleagues at the University and by the students to have gone out of their minds. It may be said here that such a collection of chevaliers d'industrie and

bold adventuresses as those "mediums" proved to be was rarely met with anywhere out of a fair. The scientific investigators were at first much disconcerted at the evident deception playe upon them, but nevertheless persevered and carried on a series of the most minutely and carefully controlled observations upon, and investigations into the more genuine of those phenome nal organizations called "mediums, and finally came to the positiv conclusion that there was something in it after all. They then proceeded with marvellous patience to ferret out the small grains of truth in the midst of deception, bad faith, and greed for money. The results of this most tedious task, which lasted for years were as follows: Professor Boutleret came to the conclusion that the manifestations called spiritual are founded upon a series of curious facts having their source in some force hitherto unknown, but by no means unknowable. He admits, together with the English specialist in chemistry, Mr. Crookes, e existence of a more subtle and re fined state of matter than those hitherto known, which can become perceptible only in a certain condition of the body a condition usually produced by magnetism and more easily attained by socalled "mediums "-i. e., organization more the ordinarily susceptible and nervous. Professor Boutlereff has given a great deal of time and care to the research of this mysterious agent, and his

experiments have confirmed the discov-The Russian Spiritualists, who have few adherents among their compatriots, and have had to put up with a great deal of annovance on the part of the public as well as on that of the Government, do not seek to popularize their ideas as yet, but rather to consolidate them and gather them into a scientific formula. They consequently seek to attract into their circle men of science. doctors, materialists-in short, persons deprived of romantic sentimentality and religious enthusiasm, so as fairly to place the question upon a new ground, not letting it degenerate into sectarianism, giving no food whatever to the imagination, and so rendering it in-

teresting to positive and serious minds. Had this programme been perse veringly adhered to the question have made progress; but both Profes-sors Boutlereff and Wagner adopted (although most unwillingly at first) the hypothesis that these manifestations must be produced by the spirits of former inhabitants of this planet; and this point of view having been prematurely given to the world in a series of articles principally due to the pen of Professor Wagner, and published in one of the best periodicals, threw great discredit on the cause at the very outset, and made people open their eyes in astonishment at the cre-dibility of the professors. Perceiving their imprudence and the blows this hypothesis was going to strike at the whole structure, Messrs. Boutlereff and Wagner turned abrubtly on another track, and in subsequent articles endeavored to keep on strictly objective ground concerning the cause of the manifestations. Russia now possesses a considerable literature on the subject which totally differs from productions of the same kind abroad, inasmuch as these articles are stamped with a spirit of genuine scientific re-

search and present the subject in quite a new light. The Government does all in its power to discourage the movement, as it is supposed to be closely allied to Socialism. Any one having read the books of Andrew Jackson Davis will easily understand that such reading would never do for the Russian people at present, and of course all such works are strictly forbidden and are only read by a few persons. Spiritual manifestabut even by the Holy Synod itself as having their origin in the source of all evil. Newspapers most unwill-ingly publish articles in favor of the question, though they eagerly accept anything against it. The censor is ex-tremely severe, and it is in vain that Mr. Axakoff, who is a man of ample means, ready to sacrifice any sum, has ndeavored to start some organ through which to acquaint persons interested therein with the results of the experiments made. Thus it will be seen that Mesars. Boutlereff, Wagner and Axa-koff and their friends have to struggle against no ordinary difficulties. they are men of no common energy and character, and, moreover, deeply con-vinced of the truth of the greater part of the doctrines taught by Spiritualists, and though they move but slowly they have been able to draw into their circle

persons of talent and distinction who, if not all yet fully convinced, are greatly interested in the experiments.

Among the more cultivated members of the Russian clergy one sometimes meets with persons interested in Spiritualism. They talk of it timidly, and are visibly afraid of compromising

persons of talent and distinction who,

themselves, but it is evident that the subject possesses great attraction for them. I lately spoke with a very respectable and erudite orthodox priest, and asked him to give me his opinion concerning the manifestations. He told me that he fully believed in them, and could perceive nothing in these facts contrary to the teachings of the Church. Among the common people in Russia the belief in ghosts, spirits, and all kinds of fantastic bengs is almost universal, there not being perhaps in the world a more superstitious people. But all attempts to com-municate with the spirits of the dead inspire them with terror, and they consider persons who do so as magicians and sorcerers. As to the middle classes, there are among them a good many believers in spiritualism who even sometimes organize circles, but this is usually done in an off-at d-on amateur sort of way, showing little genuine interest in the subject.

WAR STORIES.

Franco-Prussian War. The Emperor Napoleon, says the Paris Figaro, believed he was sure, from waat was told him, that all was ready, and as regards material this was true. Only one thing troubled him: If a war had to be made there was no man capable of directing it. state of affairs the council of Ministers met. A decision had to be come to. It was no longer possible to delay, and every one was perplexed, not seeing how to escape from this fatal neces-Suddenly, at an hour already ate-5 or 6 o'clock-the Duc de Gram mont said :

"Here is what I propose: Call a congress of the great Powers, which will settle the dispute and enforce its decision. Whatever it is, we shall be protected and war will be evaded. If the congress wishes the Prince of Hohenzollern to reign in Spain we have nothing to fear from it. What the Spanish people are is known; they will not support him. His reign will be short and we shall have no ground for self-reproach. Let us, then, hand over the decision of this great affair to a congress. That means no longer war,

No sooner was the proposal made than the expression on the faces of the Ministers changed. All were enthusi-

"It is deliverance," said the Emperor. "It is unanimously approved of. There is no use in making further inquiry until we have the Congress. M. Ollivier," added the Emperor, "this resolution must be at once commun cated to the Chambers. They are still sitting, and you have time to go to the Chamber of Deputies. Go into the room at the side and draw up a short declaration, which you will read to us and then communicate to the Chamber. I, however, will tell the president to continue the sitting."

M. Ollivier entered the side room, and remained there a long time, and whether through fatigue or unwillingness, he, who generally was such an able writer, came back with an utterly unsuitable declaration, which met with approval from no one and which he himself confessed was insufficient. In consequence it was decided that the matter should be delayed to the next day, that M. Ollivier should prepare at leisure what was required, and that the document should be read next day in the chamber. A message was sent to the president that he might close the sitting, and the council separated after

agreeing to meet next day at 9 o'clock. The Emperor, on leaving the Tuileries to go to St. Cloud, was cheered by the crowd collected in the square and on the quay. The crowd called for war, without understanding all that it meant. On arriving at St. Cloud the Emperor was surrounded by several persons who had brought the news of the famous fants they have observed the disaparticle inserted in the German news-papers, in which it was stated that the partly through non-inheritance, partly King of Prussia had dismissed M. Benedetti, telling him that he had nothing further to add. Count Bismarck had calculated and published this false statement throughout all Germany, in order to compromise everything to force the hand of France and to bring on war.

And he attained his object, Mutilations of the Teeth. The practice of filling the teeth is still in vogue among the Mohammedan Malays. The individual may choose, according to his fancy, among three things—that of simply rubbing away the front surface of the tooth; that of filing away the sides so as to leave the front of the tooth standing out in a triangular relief; and a sharpening of the tooth-for all of which styles considerable variety in patterns exists. As all the Mohammedan islanders set much store on having their teeth properly 'improved," the tooth-filer is an in portant personage among them. His outfit includes a hammer, a bracingstone or anvil, chisels, files, and saws The person to be operated upon prepares his teeth for the purpose by chewing raw rice or tumeric, and, prostrating himself on the ground, lays his head, blindfolded, upon the operating-bench. The operator demonstratively repeats an unintelligible incantation phrase, and wedging the subject's mouth open, performs his work. The filing done, the teeth are blackened, and the pain is quieted with cocoanut-water in which an iron, inserted red-hot, has been standing for several days. For some time after the operation the patient must avoid eating things unpleasant to sore teeth. As a recompense he has come into full credit in society and may marry. The legen-dary origin of the custom is a miraculous escape Mohammed is said to have ence had from the pursuit of a redoubtable antagonist. After having eluded his pursuer by being overshadowed by a swarm of bees he was nearly overaken again, and hid in a dry well. Some of the pursuing party thought he might be in the well and threw stones into it. He was looking up at the time, and the stones knocked out four of his upper teeth. The fashion of filing down the teeth is, however, probably older than Mohammedanism. M. E. T. Hamy has made a study of the perforations of

The United States stands third in country. the teeth by the aborigines of Central America and Yucatan which are men-Since the tree list in Professor Sartioned by various authors. Mota Padilla says the Indians cut their teeth down to sharp points and bored holes in them, which they filled with a black cement. A statuette dug up at Tejar has the upper front teeth thus bored with cylindrical holes; and a fragment of an upper jaw dug up at Campeachy during the French occupation shows the real teeth marked with precisely similar perforations. The holes appear to have been filled afterward with bluish-green stones. The operation of boring these holes could hardly have been practiced on living persons, and the evidence in-dicates that it was done after death. No similar mutilations are known to be practiced now anywhere.

The Princess Metternich has been on a shoeting expedition with her husband in Bohemia, and proved herself a capi-The Marquis of Queensbury, a

looking man clad as a "sport," is still the cynosure of curious eyes in San

ral Peculiarities of European

Recently in France considerable at-tention has been paid to an examination the criminal class with reference to its physical and associated characteristics. M. Lacassague has drawn attention to the frequency of tattooing among criminals and the violent nature of the scenes depicted by them in this volun-tary mutilation. The same writer has pointed out that criminals, as a class, are tall. Thus in 800 subjects examned by him 623 were taller by six centimeters than the average, and some exceed the normal height by ten and twenty centimeters. These observaions were corroborated by M. Ferri, in In 1882 Dr. Manouvrier remarked

that among criminals, notoriously with

murderers, the jaw is more developed than is usual; and that while cranio-mandibular index normally varies between 12.8 and 13, among the convicts it attains the remarkable number of 14.7. MM. Hager and Dalle magne, in a comparative study of the skulls of assassins and ordinary perons, have confirmed the statement that the forward projection of the skull is greater among the former. They have also shown that criminals have a larger facial index and a smaller vertical index than the peaceable citizens, but no difference is observed in the cephalic index. M. Hager has affirmed the larger capacity of the criminal skull over that of the usual type, the relative proportions being as 1,538 is to 1,490. however, has been contradicted by a number of observers who claim the reverse, but it is suggested that it may be explained by supposing that the former examined the crania of murderers only, while in the latter studies those of all classes were included, among which the incendiaries are said to have small heads. said that affections of the heart exist among criminals to the exten of 20 per cent.; the persistence of Botal's orifice, 10 per cent.; contradiction of the vascular system, 5.5 per cent. But his researches upon cerebral lesions are much more important. He has demonstrated a certain atay-

sm in the cerebral convolusions, already indicated by Benedikt, as, for nstance, the medium lobe of the brain being shaped as among the mammals, the separation of the culcarian tissure from the occipital, the opening of the fissure of Sylvius, and the formation of an operculum of the occipital lobe. Histology has also detected certain anomalies in the brains of those criminals whose autopsy has been made. Thus Spika has found the pigmentation of the nucleum of the ter seventh, and fifth pairs in a murderer's brain; also, Golgi and Marchi have de tected the pigmentation of the nervous cells in the brain of a convict. The school of criminal anthropology in Italy has also made important contributions to this list of facts.

M. Mano has examined the hands of criminals, and he has discovered among ndividuals convicted for murder, among those guilty of inflicting wounds, great preponderance of large and short hands, while with thieves the frequency of long and narrow hands is less con siderable. As to the question of tat-tooing, he finds that the larger number of tattooed persons is among the assas-

sins and assailants.

M. Lombraso, together with M.
Mano, has studied criminality among infants. They examined 980 infants and especially 160 from the houses of refuge. They found that the criminal type could be recognized at that age, associated with bad tendencies, in the proportion of 7.4 per cent. f a moral sense was recognized in 41 per cent., and a veritable propensity to crime in 10 per cent. Out of 29 inunder the beneficial influence of their surroundings, and partly because their criminal passions, existing at a certain period, disappear in maturity.

The typical criminal physiogomy has been recognized among murderers in Germany in the proportion of 36 per cent, among thieves to that of 25 per cent, among insolvents, and in persons convicted of bigamy to the extent of 6 per cent. Among females this type was found in 28 per cent. With ordionly found fourteen times among 815 individuals, eight of whom were doubtful. Tomasira, Bono, and Depaoli have asserted the great capacity of the orbits or eye-sockets and prevalent daltonism. M. Bono also insists upon the swiftness of vision among criminals. But perhaps the most curious observations were made upon the different strength of the two hands.

Preferred Unknown Punishment.

The municipal census-taker was around taking names, and pulled the bell at Bliffstick's, and Bliff came to the loor. He was put through the usual ormula, and finally the cencuser asked the age of his wife.

"Can't tell." responded the husband.
"Can't tell?" echoed the questioner. Why? Don't you know? " Of course I do.'

"Then you must tell me. The law says you must." The law? What law?" " The law of the State."

"What will they do with me if don't tell?" Put you in jail for contempt." "All right; put me in jail."
"Why, man," exclaimed the astonished efficial, "you won't go to jail and suffer rather than tell your wife's

age, will you?" Well, yes," he said resignedly; "I've never been in jail, and on one occasion I did tell my wife's age.

the list of beer-producing countries, Great Britain at the last general estimate brewing 1,000,000,000 gallons, Germany 900,000,000, and the United States 600,000,000. Last year 18,-000,000 barrels were produced in this

gent's census report is to be the standard authority, some changes from the names now prevalent ought to be noted. Great pains was taken in the bibliography of the species, and according to the law among scientific men, priority of the date of description gives the authority to name. The southern, or long-leaved pine, usually known as palustris, Miller; the northern Tupelo, or peperidge, known as Nyssa multiflora, Wang., has been united with several southern forms, as one species un-der N. sylvatica, Marshall; the Hornbeam, Carpinus Americana, Lamark, becomes C. Caroliniana, Walter, and our common hemlock is no longer Abies, but Tsuga Canadensis, Carriere.

A very genuine sea monster was sighted in the English channel a few days ago, skimming the billows wit nen in its maw. It was first observed from Dover, where it was rightly enough interpreted for a balloon that had gone wrong. A Dover harbor-tug gave chase at full speed; other

boats followed in its wake, and th one of the most novel and exciting hunt of the season took place. The balloon bobbed up and down among the waves, but sped along at so great a rate that there there was no overtaking it. It rolled over on its side, seemed to turn someraults, and the chase would have abandoned in despair had not the three luckless aeronauts been seen clinging to the ropes. Finally a galley free St. Margaret's bay ran into the me ster, and the men were rescued. The last they saw of their treacherous balloon was a wild and draggled thing disappearing over the Ramsgate cliffs.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has taken Heydon Hall, the Norfolk seat of the Bulwer family, for a term of years from Michaelmas.

This, Too, Shall Pass Away. art thou in misery, brother? Then, I pray secomforted! Thy grief shall pass away

Art thou elated? Ah! be not too gay; lemper thy joy; this, too, shall passaway Art thou in danger? Still let reason sway,
And cling to hope; this, too, shall pass
away!

Tempted, art thou? In all thine angula One truth to heart; this, too, shall pass

Do rays of loftiest glory round thee play? King-like art thou; this, too, shall pa away?

Whate'er thou art, where'er thy footste Heed the wise words; this, too, shall pa away!

ENDORSED BY THE WORLD, PPP ERETTITIZZZ 00 L DDD ", 888 PPP ER T Z 0 0 L D D 888 PPP ER T Z 0 0 L D D 888 PP ER T Z 0 0 L L D D 888 GERMAN

A DOUBLE DISTILLATION OF MANY OF THE BEST GERMAN HERBS.

OF THE BEST GERMAN HERBS.

Making this the Only Reliable and Effecient
Tonic ever placed before the public for the
cure of Dyspepsia. Indigestion. Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Malarial Diseases,
Colle, Cramps, Diarrhesa, &c.
The highest character of the many testimonials awarded this preparation has never
been equalled. We refer with pleasure to
the following:

JAMPS GIRBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore, says: I have tried "Dr. Petzoid's
German Bitters" and find it to be a pleasant
and efficient Tonic and Appetizer.

I take creat pleasure in recommending "Dr. Petzold's German Bitters" as a medi-cine of rare merits. WILLIAM E. JAYNES, Pastor of Wolfe-Street I. M. church, Balti-

This Great Medicine for sale by all Drus gists, Grocers, and dealers generally. Price 50c. and \$1 per bottle. my 12-Tu, The Suly

BOT AT THE URGENT SOLICI-

TATIONS OF CERTAIN PARTIES WE WILL KEEP OUR

BBB 00 00 K K 8888 A L EEB BB 00 00 0 K K 8888 A A L EEB BB 00 00 K K 8888 A A L EEB BB 00 00 K K 888 A A L LLERE

OPEN FOR ONE WEEK LONGER,

THE SALE WILL CLOSE WITHOUT FAIL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH,

Come at once and take your choice of the

VERY CHEAP BOOKS

LEVY & DAVIS.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, 40 DENNYROYAL PILLS -- CHI-A CHESTER'S ENGLISH"—the original and only genuine. Safe and reliable. Be-ware of worthless imitations. Indispensa-ble to laddles. Ask your druggist for "CHI-CHESTER'S ENGLISH," and take no

other, or inclose four cents (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. Name paper. CHIOHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2313 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Ps. At drugglest. Trade supplied by Thornbury & Ramos. je 13-Sa,Su&Tuly BBB AA BBB KR KK BBB AA BBB KK K K ...

FOR MALARIA, FEVER, AND AGUE Also for strengthening and invigorating to system. Contains no quintine or any meta-lic compounds. At druggists, 50 cents. BODEKER BROTHERS, au 28-2m Wholesale Depot. BLAIR'S CHLORAL THYMOL

is useful to doctor and patient. When diffused in the spartment it disinfects the attendants as well as the sick. In nearly
every instance in which it has been used in
this city it has prevented the spread of contaglous disease, especially diphtheria and
scarlet-fever, beyond the sick room.

It is the most agreeable, innocent, and effective destroyer of bad odors and disease
germs yet offered to the public. It has
cured whooping-cough in a remarkably
short time.

short time.

For sale by druggists. Price, 50 cents bottle. BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.-LADIES D inclose 10 cents (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., in sealed letter by return mail, of ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES. mail, of ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES,
How to beautify and adorn the compiexion, remove wrinkies, blackheads,
freekles, tan, and pock-marks! ADIPOMALENE develops the bust! Non-injurious! CORPUS-LEAN reduces superfluous fiesh ten to fifteen pounds a month.
No poison! LEUKO-LENTINE cures all
female complaints. Name paper and mention the article wanted.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.,
Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
je 14-cosu26t

THE VERNON TOOTH-BRUSH.

We have just received a fresh importation by the steamer St. Laurent. This is the finest Brush sold, and is kept by the retail druggists of the city. Ask for the VERNON.

Jy 18 PURCELL, LADD & CO. BOOTS, SHOES, 4c.

W. B. DREW & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF
GENTLEMEN'S FINE BOOTS AND
SHOES
in the latest fishlomable styles. Fitguaranteed, and warranted not to squeak. Misfits
on hand at cost.
Repairing neatly and promptly done.
800 Main street, corner Eighth.
au 9-cod2m

FOR RAFFLE, ONE CREAMCOLORED HORSE, ave years 100 old; works well to harvess, and is a good saddle-horse, One dollar a chance; 125 chances. Raffle at H. S. JENNINGS'S, No. 617 cast Marshall street, corner Seventh, opposite the Regimental Armory.

Oc 3-29 WOOD AND COAL

WHERE TO GET COAL.—S. P. LATHROP & CO., Seventeenth street, at Drawbridge, offer BEST SPILINT COAL on the market, BEST ANTERACITS COAL on the market, Preparation unsurpassed, Purchasers invited to call.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN
RUHOOL
PROFESSOR L. N. MASSEGEFF

. REOPEN SKITEMBER 25 PM.

For particulars apply at Not east Grant dres. se so so waring UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, PETERSplis uniformly successful, Situation in the Early application advised, as the ber of boarders is strictly limited catalogue address

W. GORDON MCCABE, se 5-eod1m NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber's NIGHT SCHOOL, corner of Sixth and Franklin streets, will be reopened OCTOBER 57H.
Circulars on application, se 27.71* CLOVERDALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The ninth session of this school will open on the FIRST TUESDAY IN OUTOBER, 1885, and close on the last day of Jone, 1886. Situated two miles west of Salem. In a pleture-sque and hoghly country, Curriculum includes Latin, Grock French, Mathematics, and the usual English branches, School limited to eight boarders. Terms for board and tallion, from \$154 to \$172. Apply for circulars to Apply for circulars to JOHN DABNEY, A. M., au 2 dSudswftGel Salons, Va.

MISS BENTLEY'S SCHOOL, M No. 101 EAST MAIN STREET.
The next session will begin on MONDAY,
September 21, 1885.
Mrss Florence M. Warwick will form a
Latin class in the school.
se 38-W.FaSante

MR. G. F. MEINZER HAS SE-M. G. F. MEINZER HAS SE-corps of teachers and will open his Mi-HIT SCHOOL OCTORER 15rd. Instruction given in Block-Keeping, Penmanshap, in all English branches and German, at very rea-sonable terms. Apply at 310 north Eighth street. Se 30-W.FASa3t L. S. SQUIRE'S CLASSICAL AND

corner of Sixth and Franklin streets, will be resumed SEPTEMBER 21, 1855. terns per session (payable quarterly in advance): Preparatory Class. \$40; other grades from \$50 to \$72; Latin. Qrock. French, or German. each \$15. Circulam on application at school-rooms, \$65-Su, Tu&Fim MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD-MING-AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR LADIES, Nos. 6 AND 8 EAST THIRD STREET, NEW YORK.

precedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR REGINS OCTOBER IST. DECORALIVE ART, DRAWING, AC. RICHMOND ART ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 13, 1884. The class will open SATURDAY, October 3d. Instructions in FREE-HAND DRAW-ING, also in PAINTING and DESIGN, if Introduction attends the class WEDNES-DAYS and SATURDAYS between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. Apply at STUDIO, 819 Main street, over Southern Express Company, oc 3.6 9.11.14-81

RICHMOND DECORATIVE-ART SCHOOL,

918 MAIN STREET (OVER C. F. JOHNSTON'S.)
The coming session will open WEINESDAY, September 23d. The patrons of Mrs.
M. W. Thompson and all others desiring instruction in Oil-Painting and other Decorative Art are respectfully invited to cail,
se 20-coddt* Miss ADDIE M. WOOD.

E. LOUIS IDE,
TEACHER OF VOCAL CULTURE,
PIANO, AND ORGAN. Classes on Plano at ... ery low rates. WEST GRACE STREET,

CLASSICAL MUSIC. EDITIONS. PETERS. LITOLEE.

BREITKOPF AND HARTEL AUGENER STEINGRAEBER, COTTA. SCHIRMER.

SCHIRMER.

The works of the great masters can be precured in the above editions at 50c per copy and upwards. Catalogues free, Full stock only to be found at MANLY B. RAMOS', 903 Main street, se 30-W,F&Su3t Richmond, Va. DANCING.

PRIVATE DANCING. Parties desiring instruction, either individually or in class, will please call or address No. 17 east Clay street, oc 1-3t* H. F. LAUBE. DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

LESSONS IN

RICHMOND, VA., October 1, 1885, DISSOLUTION.-THE BUSINESS DISSOLUTION.—THE BUSINESS
herotofore conducted by E. GATHRIGHT & SON was dissolved by the death
of the senior partner, Mr. E. GATHRIGHT,
September 20, 1885.
I will continue the business under the
firm-name of E. GATHRIGHT & SON, and
hope by a strict attention to business to
merit a continuance of the kind parromaga
so liberally bestowed upon my fatner.
All parties having claims against the late
firm or that are indebted to same are requested to come forward at once and settle.
Respectfully, W. H. GATHRIGHT.
set 1-1w

I HAVE THIS DAY TRANSFERRED to my sons, LOUIS F, and C, G,
BOSSIEUX, the business carried on by me
for the past many years, giving them my
entire stock of goods and all interest in the
same, and ask for them a continuation of
the patronage so liberally bestowed upon
me. LOUIS J, BOSSIEUX.
Cotober 1, 1885.

October 1, 1885. Having succeeded our father in business, we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm-name and style of BOS-SIEUX & BROTHER, successors to LOUIS J. BOS-SIEUX & BROTHER & BUSINESS in all its branches, at the old stand, 1412 Main street, we ask for and hope to merit a continuation of the liberal patronses bestowed upon him. 1412 Main struction of the hose merit a continuation of the hose in the hose i

October 1, 1885.

GILDING. RUBY'S ROYAL GILDING. The Hich as Gold Leaf."—N. Y. Herold, GILDS EVERTHING—FRAMES, FURNITURE, FRENCOES, ORNAMENTS, FANS, PROTOS, &c. Anyone can use it. A Camele Hair Brush in each Box. Price, 50 cents. Ask for RUBY'S GILDING. Refuse all substitutes, Sold by Paint-Dealers, Druggists, and Stationers. Mationers. New York Chemical M'Tg Co., New York, se 20-8u6m

C P. E. BURGWYN, A. B. C. E.,
C. M. AM. Soc. C. E., ARCHITECT AND
CIVIL ENGINEER, Office No. 2034 end
Main street, Richmond. Va.—Pishs and
Specifications prepared, and Architectural
Designs executed. Particular attention
given to the best methods of mantary
drainage. Landscaping a specialty, Heference invited to Holly wood and Onlyvary
cemeteries. oc 1-3m

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER IS THE NEW WEEKLY DISPATCH.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. EIGHT PAGES OF SOLID READING

MATTER. THE BEST PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE RICHMOND WEEKLY DISPATCH

is now published in eight-page form. It is inst double its former size, and contains about sixty-four columns of solid reading matter. The subscription price remains the same—one dollar per annum.

It is our intention to make the WERKLY DISPATCH more than ever a first-characteristic property of the pr DISPATCH more than ever a first-clear home and farmers' paper. It will contain each week complete market reports the latest news, foreign and domestic, State and city, together with interesting infacellarly, embracing special features in the farmers' department, household matterniadies' fashions, an interesting story, and the like. In a word, it is our aim "never to let well enough alone." The paper will be improved in matter and typographical appearance just as in size. Above all, the DISPATCH promises to defend in the fature the fair name of Virginia and champten the catus of right for her people, as it has always done in the past, Address THE DISPATCH COMPART, Richmond, Va.